



November 2020 Climate Summary

Wagon Train State Recreation Area, near Hickman, NE. Photo courtesy Rezaul Mahmood.

<http://hprcc.unl.edu>

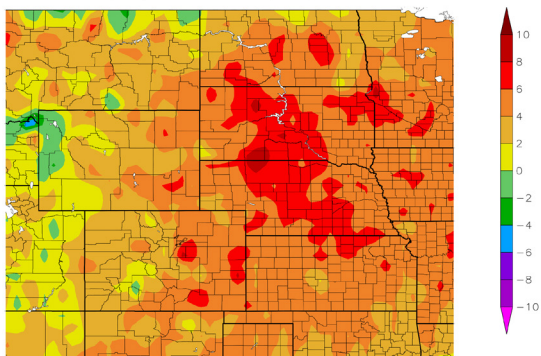
Warm and Dry

November was warm and dry across much of the High Plains, resulting in below-normal snowfall and the expansion and intensification of drought conditions in many areas. The majority of the region entered the winter season with depleted soil moisture, with over 50 percent of topsoil and subsoil moisture rated as short to very short in all six High Plains states, according to the December 1st USDA Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. As soils freeze, what little moisture is available will be locked in place until spring, which is very concerning for spring planting. Drought impacts were evident throughout the region. Winter wheat was not faring well, with 38 percent of the crop in poor to very poor condition in Colorado, followed by 26 percent in Nebraska and 22 percent in Kansas. The continuation of drought conditions through the growing season resulted in poor pasture conditions in Colorado and Wyoming, which led producers to give supplemental feed to livestock this fall. Alfalfa and silage production were down in North Dakota as well. Given the lack of snow in November, the opening of the Aspen Highlands Ski Resort in Colorado was delayed, and competitive snowmobile events in North Dakota were cancelled.

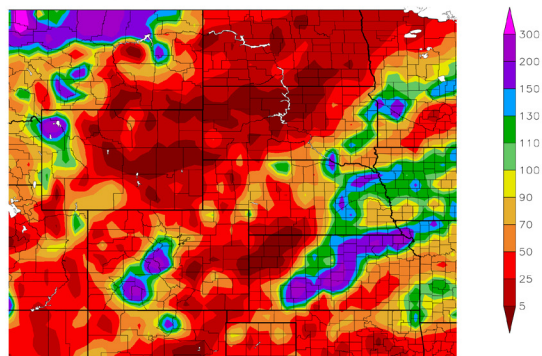
Despite warm and dry conditions, fire activity was lower in the region in November compared to October. The two largest fires burning in Colorado, the Cameron Peak Fire and the East Troublesome Fire, were both 100 percent contained by the beginning of December, thanks in part to a brief episode of cooler temperatures and snowfall in late October. Rocky Mountain National Park reopened many of its roads and trails, although the west side of the Park was still closed for public safety reasons. The two fires impacted approximately 30,000 acres, or 9 percent, of the Park. According to the Incident Information System (InciWeb), the Cameron Peak Fire and East Troublesome Fire collectively damaged or destroyed 590 residences and 451 outbuildings and commercial structures. The Mullen Fire, a large fire burning in the Medicine Bow National Forest on the Colorado/Wyoming state border, was 97 percent contained as of November 19th.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
11/1/2020 – 11/30/2020



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
11/1/2020 – 11/30/2020



Above: Departure from 1981-2010 normal temperature (left) and percent of normal precipitation (right) for November 2020 in the High Plains region. Maps produced by the High Plains Regional Climate Center and are available at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>.

Precipitation

Persistent dryness throughout the region continued into November. For the majority of the High Plains, precipitation was less than 50 percent of normal. The only areas that received above-normal precipitation were pockets of western Wyoming and central Colorado, as well as eastern Nebraska and northeastern and central Kansas where precipitation exceeded 200 percent of normal. There were quite a few locations that ranked among the top 10 driest Novembers on record, including Casper, Wyoming and Laramie, Wyoming, which both tied for their driest (Casper period of record 1939-2020, Laramie period of record 1948-2020).

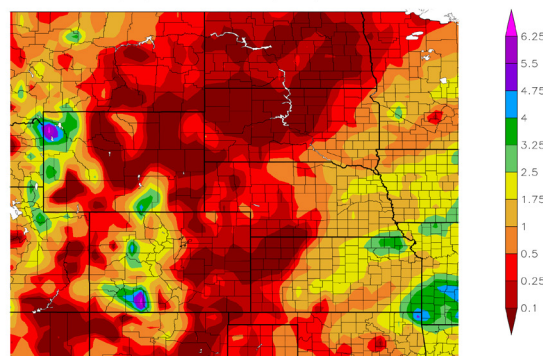
Very few storm systems impacted the High Plains in November. However, portions of northeastern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota were impacted by a winter storm on the 9th-10th. Following a warm week, a strong cold front came through and brought a variety of precipitation types, including freezing rain and snow. The freezing rain was most impactful, as it caused power outages, downed tree limbs, and slick roads. However, the liquid equivalent precipitation produced by the storm generally ranged from 0.50-1.50 inches (13-38 mm), which helped ease drought conditions in these areas.

While northeastern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota, as well as a few other localized areas, received a decent amount of snowfall in November, much of the region had very little snow. The following locations ranked among the top 10 least snowiest Novembers on record: Bismarck, ND (tied for least snowiest); Casper, WY (2nd least snowiest); Lander, WY (tied for 4th least snowiest); Lincoln, NE (tied for 6th least snowiest); and Pueblo, CO (tied for 6th least snowiest). It is interesting to note that every one of these locations received more snow in October than in November. For instance, Pueblo received 11.1 inches (28 cm) of snow in October but only a trace of snow in November.

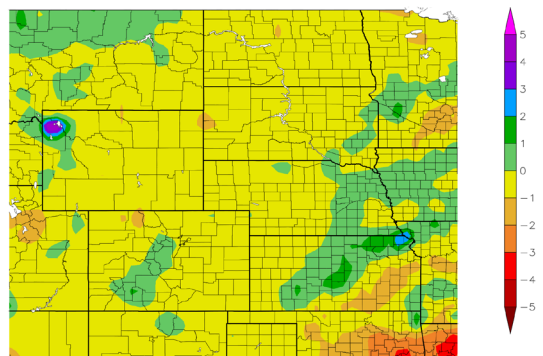
Fall precipitation was abysmal across the region, contributing to the expansion and intensification of drought conditions. Grand Forks, ND, Casper, WY, and Laramie, WY had their driest falls on record, with Laramie receiving a paltry 0.11 inch (3 mm) of precipitation, which was only 4 percent of normal. Other locations ranking among the top 10 driest falls included Rawlins, WY (5th driest); Goodland, KS (5th driest); Chadron, NE (7th driest); Colorado Springs, CO (7th driest); and Williston, ND (9th driest).

Regional Precipitation

Precipitation (in)
11/1/2020 – 11/30/2020



Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
11/1/2020 – 11/30/2020



Above: Total precipitation in inches (top) and departure from normal precipitation in inches (bottom) for November 2020. These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Maps page at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>.

Snowpack Update

Upper Missouri Basin mountain snowpack got off to a pretty good start this season. According to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as of December 1st, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) above Fort Peck Reservoir was 90 percent of average, while the reach between Fort Peck and Garrison Reservoirs was 99 percent of average. Mountainous areas of Colorado and Wyoming were not faring as well, with the exception of a few basins in northwestern Wyoming and south-central Colorado where SWE was near to above normal. However, it is still very early in the mountain snowpack season, and there is plenty of time for these areas to catch up. As for the Plains, this region was largely snow-free at the end of November. Warm and dry conditions throughout much of the month kept snow totals down across the region, and what little snow that did fall melted rather quickly.

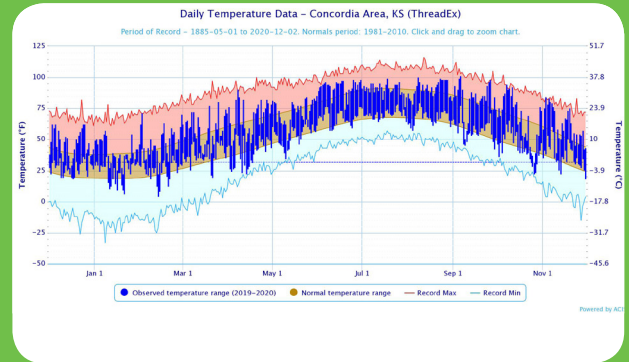
Temperatures

November was warm throughout the High Plains, which was a dramatic change from the below-normal temperatures experienced in October. November temperature departures ranged from 2.0-8.0 degrees F (1.1-4.4 degrees C) above normal throughout most of the region, with the greatest departures occurring from central South Dakota southward through central Nebraska and northern Kansas. Numerous locations in the High Plains ranked among the top 10 of warmest Novembers (see the rankings table on page 6 for more details).

It was especially warm during the first week of November. In many areas, daily temperature departures were 15.0-20.0 degrees F (8.3-11.1 degrees C) above normal, with highs exceeding 70.0 degrees F (21.1 degrees C). Locations experiencing their warmest first week of November on record included Casper, WY; Cheyenne, WY; Colorado Springs, CO; Denver, CO; Grand Island, NE; Rapid City, SD; Sioux Falls, SD; and Valentine, NE.

Overall, fall temperatures were near normal throughout the High Plains, except for Colorado, where temperatures were well above normal. Temperatures were slightly above normal in southern Wyoming and central Nebraska, and slightly below normal in South Dakota, eastern North Dakota, and central Kansas. Colorado Springs, CO tied for its 6th warmest fall on record (period of record 1894-2020). However, fall temperatures were not generally record-breaking across the High Plains, as average temperatures masked the extremes that occurred. For instance, while September temperatures were within 2.0 degrees F (1.1 degrees C) of normal, October was quite cool and November was very warm.

Station Spotlight: Concordia, KS



Above: Daily temperatures along with extremes and normals values since December 1, 2019 in Concordia, KS.

Drought Conditions

Both improvements and degradations in drought conditions occurred throughout the High Plains in November. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the area experiencing drought (D1-D4) increased from approximately 71 percent to 76 percent over the course of the month. However, the area experiencing abnormal dryness and drought (D0-D4) actually decreased from about 98 percent to 96 percent.

U.S. Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor High Plains

November 24, 2020
(Released Wednesday, Nov. 25, 2020)
Valid 7 a.m. EST

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	4.05	95.95	76.21	49.67	25.74	5.63
Last Week (11-17-2020)	3.98	96.02	74.75	47.45	22.58	5.63
3 Months Ago (09-25-2020)	25.38	74.62	49.66	29.83	9.51	0.00
Start of Calendar Year (12-31-2019)	75.57	24.43	12.06	4.79	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year (10-25-2019)	6.73	93.27	62.11	36.55	16.15	0.54
One Year Ago (11-24-2019)	73.81	26.19	15.36	7.49	0.26	0.00

Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/about.aspx>

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The U.S. Drought Monitor is produced as a joint effort of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Drought Mitigation Center, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). For current Drought Monitor information, please see: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

Drought conditions worsened across northern and central Kansas, as well as southwestern Nebraska, due to persistent dryness in these areas. Extreme drought (D3) spread across northwestern portions of Kansas and southwestern Nebraska, while severe drought (D2) and moderate drought (D1) developed in northern and central Kansas and southeastern Nebraska. D2 also spread eastward into north-central North Dakota. Conditions worsened in western Colorado as well, with exceptional drought (D4) extending further into southwestern and northern areas of the state.

Meanwhile, beneficial precipitation improved conditions in a few areas of the High Plains. Heavy rains, fueled in part by Gulf moisture in place from Hurricane Zeta, fell across southern Kansas at the end of October, leading to the removal of D1 and D0. Moderate to heavy precipitation eased drought conditions in eastern Nebraska, as areas of D2 were improved to D1. Beneficial precipitation also helped improve conditions in the western High Plains, including localized areas of western Wyoming and south-central Colorado.

Climate Outlooks

According to the Climate Prediction Center, La Niña conditions are present in the Pacific and a La Niña Advisory is in effect. La Niña is expected to continue through the winter, with about a 65 percent chance of persisting into spring. Learn about how La Niña is expected to impact the Missouri Basin region from the 2020 briefing on our ENSO page: https://hprcc.unl.edu/enso_reports.php. For more information about ENSO, check out the ENSO blog here: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/departments/enso-blog>.

According to the National Weather Service's long-range flood outlook, there is less than a 50 percent chance of long-range flooding across the High Plains through February. Normal wildland fire potential is expected through December across the region, while above-normal wildland fire potential is favored for southern Kansas and southeastern Colorado from January-March. The seasonal temperature and precipitation outlooks below combine the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and when applicable, the El Niño Southern Oscillation cycle (ENSO). To learn more about these outlooks, please see: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov>.

Temperature

The December-February temperature outlook indicates an increased chance of above-normal temperatures for western, southern, and eastern portions of the contiguous U.S. In the High Plains, this includes most of Colorado, southwestern Wyoming, and western, central, and southern portions of Kansas. Below-normal temperatures are anticipated in the Pacific Northwest and the northern Plains, including North Dakota, much of South Dakota, and northeastern Wyoming. Elsewhere, there are equal chances for above-, below-, and near-normal temperatures during the December-February period.

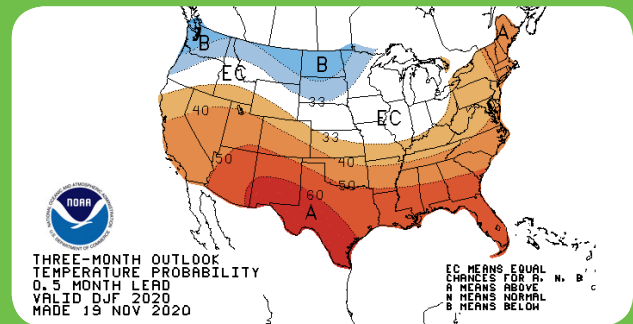
Precipitation

The precipitation outlook for the next three months calls for a higher probability of above-normal precipitation across northern portions of the contiguous U.S., as well as the Ohio Valley. In the High Plains, this includes North Dakota, northern and central South Dakota, and the northern half of Wyoming. Below-normal precipitation is anticipated across the southern U.S., as well as the central Plains. In the High Plains, this includes the majority of Kansas, central and southern Colorado, and southern Nebraska. Elsewhere, there are equal chances for above-, below-, and near-normal precipitation during the December-February period.

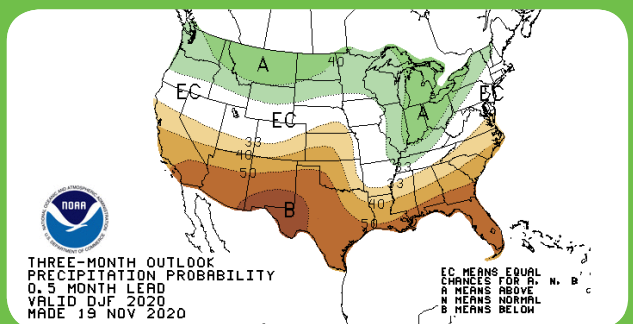
Drought

The November 19th U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook indicates that drought is expected to persist or develop throughout much of the West, the Plains, and the Southeast. In the High Plains, drought persistence is likely, with further development possible in southern and eastern Kansas. Drought may improve or be removed in the Pacific Northwest, the Midwest, and the Northeast. In the High Plains, drought removal is expected in northwestern Wyoming.

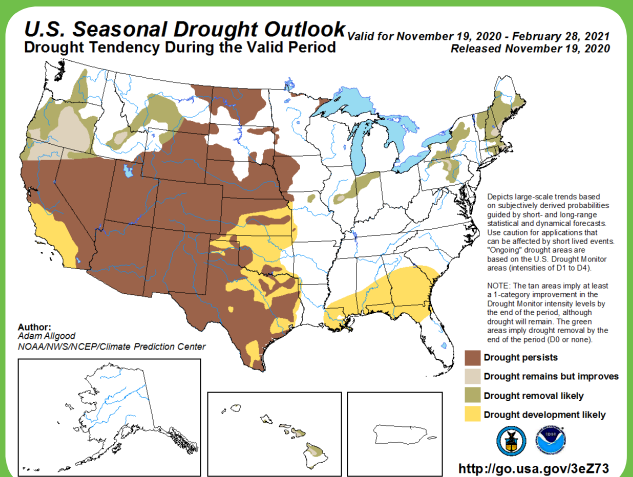
Temperature Outlook



Precipitation Outlook



Drought Outlook



Above: The three-month temperature probability outlook (top), the three-month precipitation probability outlook (middle), and the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook (bottom). For more information on these outlooks, produced by the Climate Prediction Center, see: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov>.

Station Summaries: By the Numbers

Colorado	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Akron Washington County Airport	57.7	28.6	43.2	5.6	80	11/07	16	11/22+	0.14	-0.44	24
Alamosa San Luis Airport	51.9	15.9	33.9	4.4	66	11/19	4	11/26+	0.33	-0.09	79
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	58.7	27.3	43.0	4.9	78	11/03	10	11/30	0.01	-0.39	3
Denver International Airport	58.7	28.7	43.7	5.4	79	11/03	14	11/25	0.50	-0.11	82
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	55.0	28.4	41.7	2.7	72	11/18	16	11/28	0.11	-0.62	15
Pueblo Memorial Airport	63.3	25.4	44.4	5.1	81	11/07+	8	11/30	0.03	-0.44	6

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	61.5	36.6	49.1	7.5	84	11/03	18	11/30	2.41	1.30	217
Dodge City Regional Airport	62.0	34.8	48.4	5.3	79	11/18+	14	11/30	1.86	1.10	245
Goodland Renner Field	61.8	28.6	45.2	6.2	83	11/04	10	11/30	0.01	-0.70	1
Topeka Municipal Airport	61.9	35.2	48.6	4.8	82	11/03	19	11/30+	1.64	-0.21	89
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	62.4	37.2	49.8	4.4	76	11/14	21	11/30	0.75	-0.68	52

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	58.4	21.9	40.1	6.1	80	11/06+	9	11/30	0.22	-0.40	35
Grand Island Airport	58.9	31.7	45.3	7.2	85	11/03	12	11/30	1.16	-0.01	99
Lincoln Municipal Airport	58.4	29.2	43.8	4.9	83	11/03	14	11/13	1.20	-0.23	84
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	55.4	28.8	42.1	5.7	83	11/03	10	11/30+	1.96	0.59	143
North Platte Regional Airport	61.0	23.3	42.2	6.6	87	11/06	2	11/30	0.28	-0.36	44
Omaha Eppley Airport	56.4	31.7	44.0	5.1	81	11/03	15	11/30	1.88	0.24	115
Valentine Miller Field	59.1	25.1	42.1	7.7	85	11/06	7	11/30	0.82	0.17	126

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismarck Municipal Airport	49.9	20.4	35.2	6.0	77	11/05	8	11/29	0.24	-0.47	34
Fargo International Airport	44.4	21.9	33.2	4.4	74	11/04	9	11/17	0.27	-0.73	27
Grand Forks International Airport	42.3	18.6	30.5	4.4	74	11/04	5	11/17+	0.12	-0.83	13
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	48.8	22.9	35.8	6.3	78	11/05	8	11/12	0.09	-0.45	17
Williston International Airport	41.4	20.2	30.8	3.7	72	11/03	3	11/12	0.17	-0.48	26

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November 2020 Climate Summary

South Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Aberdeen Regional Airport	51.3	21.3	36.3	7.0	78	11/04	5	11/30	0.36	-0.37	49
Huron Regional Airport	52.4	24.3	38.4	5.8	83	11/06	10	11/30	0.37	-0.50	43
Pierre Regional Airport	54.6	25.4	40.0	6.3	82	11/06	7	11/30	0.07	-0.69	9
Rapid City Regional Airport	55.8	23.6	39.7	5.2	79	11/05	4	11/12	0.14	-0.39	26
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	51.6	27.1	39.4	6.8	82	11/06	11	11/30+	1.24	-0.12	91

Wyoming	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Casper Natrona County International AP	51.7	22.5	37.1	3.9	73	11/04	4	11/21	0.04	-0.72	5
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	53.9	26.2	40.1	4.8	74	11/03+	12	11/22	0.18	-0.41	31
Lander Hunt Field Airport	49.5	22.2	35.8	4.6	70	11/03	9	11/30	0.18	-0.68	21
Laramie Regional Airport	47.6	20.6	34.1	4.8	66	11/05+	3	11/28	T	-0.54	0
Rawlins Municipal Airport	45.8	22.1	34.0	3.9	67	11/03	3	11/30	0.19	-0.36	35
Sheridan County Airport	55.0	21.1	38.1	5.4	81	11/03	10	11/30	0.04	-0.67	6

November 2020 Highlights

Monthly Rankings

Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, Precipitation in inches

Warmest	Temperature / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Concordia, KS	49.1 / 3rd warmest	50.1 / 1999	1885-2020
Valentine, NE	42.1 / 4th warmest (tie, 2016+)	44.3 / 1949	1889-2020
Grand Island, NE	45.3 / 5th warmest (tie, 1949)	46.8 / 2001	1895-2020
Goodland, KS	45.2 / 5th warmest (tie, 1917)	46.4 / 1999	1895-2020
Akron, CO	43.2 / 6th warmest	45.3 / 1999	1937-2020
Sisseton, SD	37.7 / 8th warmest (tie, 1963)	42.4 / 2016	1931-2020
Chanute, KS	51.5 / 8th warmest (tie, 1914)	54.9 / 1913	1894-2020
Salina, KS	48.4 / 9th warmest (tie, 1930)	51.2 / 2016	1948-2020
Mobridge, SD	38.3 / 9th warmest	42.8 / 2016	1911-2020
Scottsbluff, NE	41.4 / 9th warmest (tie, 2012)	44.3 / 1949	1893-2020
North Platte, NE	42.2 / 9th warmest	45.5 / 1917	1874-2020
Driest	Precipitation / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Casper, WY	0.04 / DRIEST (tie, 1949)	0.04 / 1949	1939-2020
Laramie, WY	Trace / DRIEST (tie, 1949)	Trace / 1949	1948-2020
Sheridan, WY	0.04 / 2nd driest	Trace / 1939	1907-2020
Goodland, KS	0.01 / 5th driest (tie, 1965)	0.00 / 1939	1895-2020
Colorado Springs, CO	0.01 / 7th driest (tie, 1901+)	0.00 / 1924	1894-2020
Rapid City, SD	0.14 / 10th driest (tie, 2017)	0.01 / 2004	1942-2020

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North Dakota Climate Summary

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For more information: www.ndsu.edu/ndsco or www.ndawn.ndsu.nodak.edu



Precipitation:

Based on the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), the statewide average November precipitation was 0.11 inch, which was 0.51 inch less than last month and 0.5 inch less than in November 2019. It was also 0.56 inch less than the 1981-2010 average, making it the 11th driest November in the 126-year period of record. It was the driest November since 2009. The values less than 100 in Figure 1 below are shaded in yellow, orange and red to depict the region with below-average rainfall. In contrast, the values that are greater than 100 in the same figure are shaded in green, blue and purple to depict the region with above-average rainfall in November. The greatest monthly precipitation accumulation was 0.49 inch, recorded in Fargo, Cass County. The greatest monthly snowfall accumulation, on the other hand, was 4.9 inches, recorded in Bottineau, Bottineau County. Based on historical records, statewide November precipitation showed a slight negative long-term trend of 0.04 inch during the last century. The lowest and highest November precipitation for the state during this period ranged from 0.03 inch in 1939 to 2.33 inches in 2000.

Temperature:

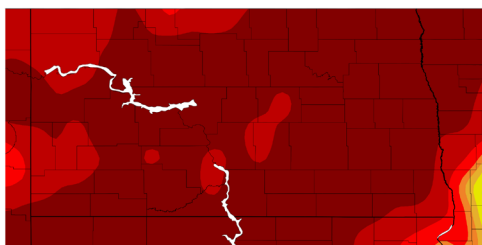
The official state average November temperature was 32.1 F, which is 5.5 degrees cooler than last month, but 6 degrees warmer than in November 2019. The average November temperature also was 4.8 degrees warmer than the 1981-2010 average, which made it the 21st warmest November in the 126 years of record. The positive numbers in Figure 2 are shaded in green, yellow and red to depict the areas with warmer-than-average temperatures. In contrast, the negative numbers in the same figure are shaded in blue to depict the area with cooler-than-average temperatures in November. The state's lowest and highest daily temperatures ranged from minus 9 F on Nov. 13 in Willow City, Bottineau County, to 78 F on Nov. 5 in Dickinson, Stark County. Based on the historical records, the state average November temperature showed a positive long-term trend of 2.6 degrees during the last century. The lowest and highest monthly state November average temperatures during this period ranged from 6.1 F in 1896 to 39.3 F in 2016.

Drought and other notable impacts:

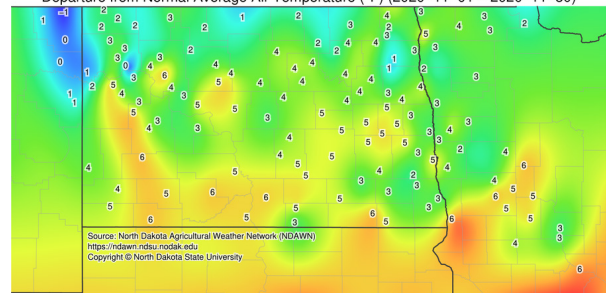
Across the observation network of weather stations with at least 30 years of history, 67 daily high-temperature records were set or tied. A total of two highest daily precipitation-related records were set or tied.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
11/1/2020 – 11/30/2020



Departure from Normal Average Air Temperature (°F) (2020-11-01 – 2020-11-30)



Above: Percent of normal precipitation (left, figure 1) and departure from normal average temperature (right, figure 2) for November 2020 in North Dakota. Figure 1 produced by the HPRCC; Figure 2 produced by NDAWN.

About the High Plains Regional Climate Center

The High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC) is one of six NOAA Regional Climate Centers (RCCs) that has been providing timely climate data and information to the public for cost effective decision-making since 1987. The HPRCC primarily serves the six-state region of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, but has also served people from all across the country and even throughout the world. HPRCC operates under a three-tiered structure of climate services and works closely with other organizations on the local, regional, and national levels. HPRCC staff engage with a wide range of stakeholders including K-20 education, the public, media, private industry, research, and state/tribal/federal entities, among others.

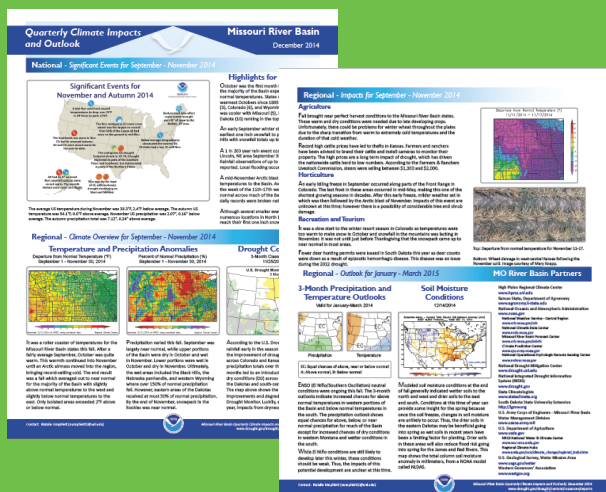
Much of the data and products found throughout this publication were built on the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS) framework. ACIS was designed to manage the complex flow of information from climate data collectors to the end users of climate data information. The main purpose of ACIS is to alleviate the burden of climate information management for people who use climate information to make management decisions.

HPRCC is involved in the ongoing development and management of ACIS. In the spring of 2014, the RCCs released a new website for ACIS. This new and improved website not only contains descriptions of ACIS and the sources of data found within, but also features real-world examples of how RCCs and external groups are using ACIS for their particular climate data needs. In addition to these examples, there is extensive documentation and tutorials on how ACIS can be used and accessed by external clients using Web Services. For more information see: <http://rcc-acis.org>.



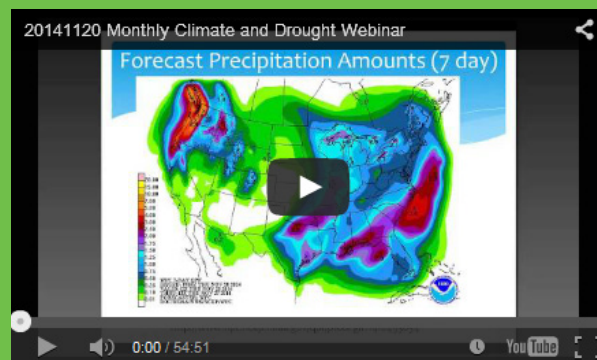
Additional Summary Information for the High Plains

Missouri River Basin Quarterly Climate Impacts and Outlook



For more information:
<https://www.drought.gov/drought/dews/missouri-river-basin/reports-assessments-and-outlooks>

Midwest and Great Plains Monthly Climate and Drought Webinar



To sign up for future webinars:
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